

## CHAMP CLARK IS LOYAL DEMOCRAT

Former Member of the House  
Praises Speaker as Man  
of Integrity.

### HE SURPRISED EVERYONE

Played Politics of an Honorable Kind  
and Admitted It—Demonstrated  
His Fitness.

By JOHN G. TIERNEY,  
New Haven, Conn.

I served with him on the floor of the House during the Sixty-first Congress. Of course, everyone knew him, but I was flattered to find within a few weeks, that he knew me; and he did not cease to know me when he became Speaker and prior to the Sixty-second Congress his service had been, with the exception of his first term, entirely as a member of the minority. A part of the time he was the minority leader, but it is doubtful whether he had given much or serious study to the rules of the House or to parliamentary law or procedure in general.

To those acquainted with the work of Congress this is no adverse reflection, for many forceful and influential men in the House give their time and their energies to broader matters and leave such things to the parliamentary and rules experts. When it became apparent that he was to be the next Speaker, many members on both sides of the Chamber felt and expressed themselves to the effect that it would be hard work for him as Speaker.

He surprised everyone. He has, in fact, made an excellent presiding officer and a great Speaker. He did not know it all, and never attempted to give the impression that he did. If he did not know, or was in doubt, he frankly said so, and sought help either from the books or from other members, or from both. His broadminded fairness, manifest from the beginning, soon gained him the confidence and support of the entire House, so far as his work as Speaker was concerned. Not only did Fitzgerald, Sherman, Garrett and other members of the majority side of the Chamber freely assist him, but also those in the minority, and no one more generously or more acceptably to the Speaker than the very astute and resourceful minority leader, popularly known as Jim Mann.

In his closing speech at the end of the Sixty-second Congress the Speaker said of Mr. Mann: "I have overruled him more frequently and sustained him more frequently than all the other members of the House put together." In the interest of accuracy, he might have added that he had sustained him more frequently than he had overruled him; for one of the most frequent speeches by the Speaker, as shown by the Record, is "The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Mann) is right."

His Presidential Ambition.

At the opening of the preliminary campaign for 1912 the Speaker became an open and avowed candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He made no effort to conceal the fact that he had the honorable ambition to be President of the United States, and he went out to seek the nomination in an honorable and practical fashion. Presidential ambition is a severe test of character. How many men in our history have been stung by the Presidential bee have done things they otherwise would not have done. How many have dodged issues they were called upon to face, or espoused causes in which they did not believe as a result of many men of large affairs had probably looked the field over very carefully and come to the conclusion that Clark was the best man available.

It is greatly to his credit that they so decided. No one, great or small, big business or little business, thought for a moment that Champ Clark would be influenced by any dishonest or sinister motive.

He came back from Baltimore a defeated man. He was not insincere enough to say it did not hurt. It did hurt. He returned to Washington and took up his duties as Speaker for the remainder of the Sixty-second Congress. Without opposition or hesitation in his own party he was re-elected Speaker at the opening of the Sixty-third Congress.

Was Loyal Democrat.

A new administration had assumed control of the government. The man who had been preferred over him in the party's national convention, was in the White House. At his right hand sat Mr. Bryan, who had done so much to turn the tide in that convention. What would be the Speaker's attitude toward them and the new administration? There was never a moment's serious doubt as to the Speaker's answer. A sincere patriot first, he was also a loyal Democrat. He entered again upon his duties as Speaker without resentment toward any who had opposed him for the Presidential nomination, and under circumstances which have been exceedingly trying at times, he has performed his part.

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## FEW AMERICANS AT LONDON LEVEE

Women from This Side Taking  
Little Part in Affairs of  
English Society.

### MISS SOME FUNCTIONS

Ambassador and Mrs. Page Loudly  
Praised and Embassy Is Scene  
of Influence.

By THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.  
Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, May 30.—I have been confirmed in my belief about the position of Americans in London society just now by the events of the past few days. At Monday's levee I noticed that the American Ambassador was not present, and that the Duchess of Marlborough's big dinner party on the same night, though remarkable in many ways, was perhaps most remarkable for the very small number of American women present. The Duchess of Roxburgh, the Countesses of Craven, Essex, and Granville, Lady Craven, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. W. L. Montagu, Mrs. John Ward, Mrs. Almeric Paget, and Mrs. David Beatty certainly were there, but the long list of guests, however carefully scanned, would yield very few more.

Personally, I think American women are not playing the part in society at present to which their charm and social gifts entitle them. There is a great chance for the English woman with commanding position who will take up the whole question of disinterested grounds. For myself, I believe Anglo-American relations cannot be too cordial, and they may easily be too cordial.

London and the country generally owe a great deal to our American visitors. It is not only a fashion of the moment, but a transitory fashion, too, I believe, that is keeping American women in the background.

Praise of the Pages Heard.

I hear on all sides nothing but loud, genuine praise of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Page. It was very generally believed that with the passing of Whitehall, whose immense wealth and highly developed social gifts made the entertainments of the talk of London, that the glory had departed from the American Embassy. Mr. Page was regarded as a democrat and scholar and society has no special use for either. This opinion seems now to be a relic of the forgotten past. Mr. Page's worth as a man is very generally acknowledged, and his wife's charm of thought and manner has raised her to a host of friends in the most exclusive quarters, a circumstance that reflects the greatest credit on all parties. Mr. and Mrs. Page are not only well known, but are the center of American Embassy is once more a center of influence.

The dismal prophecies of those who were convinced that the war as social influence is concerned the embassy might have declared its history at an end when Whitehall held have been falsified by the fact that the Page family have impressed the best circles of London with a sense of their solid worth and the President's choice is seen to be fully justified.

I do not propose to make this column a chronicle of the past, but I cannot refrain from a brief comment upon certain social tragedies that are being much discussed in the inner circles of society just now. There are at least two cases in which men and women gifted by fortune with all that can be given its latter-day favorites may have some trouble in keeping their unhappiness from the unsympathetic public gaze.

Strain on Society Women.

Happy marriages, we are told, are made in heaven, but as a great wit once said to me, "the brand is not exported." I always think the women in society who have to pass from one function to another day after day, at this time of the year are greatly to be pitied when some serious trouble affects them as mothers, wives, or daughters. They must keep smiling faces; they must move as though nothing were amiss, though all their intimates know and politely ignore the heavy sorrows weighing them down. Women in less exalted positions have at least the relief of solitude.

It is a pity that this tragedy of social life has never been expressed with sufficient force or eloquence to claim the sympathy of the general public. Unfortunately, the most popular writers about society know very little of its inner history.

The most important function of the week was, of course, the Duchess of Devonshire's dinner-dance at Devonshire House on Derby night. Since the accession of King George and Queen Mary, save last year when the Duchess of Devonshire was in Germany, it has been the custom of the Queen to honor the Duchess by dining with her on this night, when the King gives dinner at Buckingham Palace to the members of the Jockey Club. However, for the last three Derby nights mourning has prevented the Queen from staying on for the subsequent dance.

Wednesday night's function was extremely brilliant. Dinner was served in the saloon, a noble apartment. It was seated at a large square table, the formal decorations being of Prince of Wales and Malmaison carnations. In superb silver plate, part of a very large set made for the sixth Duke of Devonshire. A portion of it consists of candelabra, supported by exquisitely modeled classical figures playing on reed instruments. In the center of the table was a high silver vase in which was arranged a trophy of white trumpet-shaped lilies.

No American Women Present.

It is significant to note that not a single American woman was invited to the feast, as it is well known that every hostess of either the King or Queen, or both, has to submit a list of intended guests for the approval of their majesties. Queen Mary left before the guests began to arrive for the dance, which was, of course, a very brilliant affair. The ballroom had no decorations save a blue hydrangea in the fireplace. There were three supper rooms. In these were round tables, each seating twelve. All were decorated with May-day pink carnations in silver dishes, and on each were tall silver candelabra.

Some magnificent dresses were worn. The Duchess of Devonshire's dress was of soft black brocade draped with chains and ropes of jet and having long flowing sleeves of black tulle. A high and very beautiful tiara, and corage ornaments were worn, and many ropes of pearls and diamonds as neck ornaments.

The Duchess of Portland's dress was of silver tulle with a tunic of silver net embroidered in fine designs with bright silver thread. There were raised applique

tells of silver tulle similarly embroidered and a very deep, Russian shaped tiara of diamonds with many pearls and diamond ornaments.

A glance at the list of names of those invited to the ball fails to reveal the names of many Americans, but among the exceptions were the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Page and their daughter, the Duchess of Roxburgh, and Lady Arthur Butler. When it is realized that some hundreds of society leaders were invited the scantiness of the American representation becomes all the more marked.

Dance at Sunderland House.

Second in importance to the Devonshire ball, and by many held to be the first in point of brilliancy and spontaneity, was the Duchess of Marlborough's dinner dance given at Sunderland House on Monday. I have already referred to the absence of Americans from this function.

Marble Hall, at Sunderland House, is probably the finest private ballroom in London. It is modeled on the lines of the famous de la Grange at Versailles, and the lighting is supplied by giant crystal chandeliers in fac simile of those in the French palace. The walls are of green marble, pillared with Corinthian columns in malachite green. The heavy gilt ceiling has a painted center. The room provides accommodations for 300 dancers, while the adjacent salons give space for another hundred couples.

Previous to the ball a dinner party to some fifty guests was given in the dining room, which is paneled throughout with boiserie inset with paintings of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Stanford and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill.

The Duchess of Marlborough, who was busily occupied receiving guests until midnight, wore a clinging lace dress. Her coronet, besides a whole host of diamonds and the Vanderbilt pearls, once the property of the Empress Catherine of Russia, were looped upon the neck.

The company included the Grand Duke Michael, Countess Torby, the Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess of Leeds, and Mrs. George Koppel, besides a whole host of diplomats and other well-known people. Two other dinner-dances during the week will call for special mention were given by Lady Waldstein, formerly Mrs. Seligman, of New York, and Hon. Mrs. Cecil Bingham, formerly Mrs. Chauncey, of New York.

Lady Waldstein's affair was exceptionally successful. It was given for her two daughters, Katherine and Dorothy Seligman. Among those invited were the Duchess of Somerset, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Page, Mrs. John Ward and Mrs. Ward, nee Jean Reid; the Earl and Countess of Granard, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. George Koppel, Sir Ernest Cassel, and Miss Lavina Bingham.

### PRESERVING LANDMARKS WITH CAMERA IN N. Y.

Art Commission of City Has Already  
Made Fifty Photographs in  
Manhattan.

New York, May 30.—The Art Commission of the City of New York has gone into the business of preserving landmarks. Not literally, for if that were the case the Astor House might not have been torn down, as well as many other famous old structures. The preservation, therefore, is limited to what can be accomplished by photography.

As a result of this new activity, fifty photographs have just been received at the City Hall offices. That the preservation by camera of the very old houses of New York has not been any too early may be judged from the fact that three of the buildings included in the collection have been torn down since they were photographed.

More than a dozen of those selected for the collection are likely to go at any time. The Art Commission has obtained, for example, of an ancient Bronx homestead—the Van Cortlandt manor house, which was built in 1748. Just below Spuyten Duyvil Creek, at the extremity of Manhattan Island, they obtained a photograph of a typical Dutch farm house, which was built in 1784. This house is stated to be the only genuine farm house of an early date on Manhattan Island.

It is proposed to move it for permanent safekeeping to the new lighthouse Park.

TO TELL COURT OF LOST ROMANCE



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MRS. MARIE GREENE GRAMAM.

A lost romance story is promised by Mrs. Gramam when she sees her minor husband for separation and alimony. She says Gramam proposed to her when she was fifteen, but married her chum, who died, he again proposed and was accepted. Cruelty is charged in the complaint.

### Daughters of America Notes.

Mount Vernon Council, No. 18, at its last meeting, transacted a considerable amount of business of interest and nominated its officers for the next term. Final arrangements were made for a debate, which will be conducted by this council on Monday evening, June 1, in its council room, 30 Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Invitations have been sent to local councils to come and invite their friends. The subject will be, "Which Is the Right Cause, Suffragist or Anti-Suffragist." The debating teams are working hard to win.

Old Glory Council, No. 12, at their meeting on Monday evening received one application for membership.

Mrs. Mabel Capps, State councilor, has announced that the annual memorial service would be held on Sunday evening, June 7, at the McKendree Church, Massachusetts avenue, near Ninth street northwest. Final preparations are being made to make it a success by the State Council officers.

Mispah Council, No. 3, held its regular meeting last Friday evening at its hall, in Georgetown, with a good attendance. Nomination of officers were open for the evening, which was deferred for final action at the next meeting. Preparations are being made to initiate several candidates at the next meeting. Addresses were made by State Councilor Mrs. Mabel Capps, Vice State Councilor Mrs. E. Viola Thompson, State Councilor Mrs. M. J. Miller, Mrs. F. N. Carter, and State Council conductor.

Last Monday evening Independent Council, No. 1, held its regular meeting, with a good attendance and many visitors present. Nomination of officers for the next term were made. Mr. W. L. Rhine, visiting from Miss Ethel Foster, pianist, rendered several selections, which were well received. Interesting addresses were made by State Council Secretary Charles H. Miller, Mrs. F. N. Carter, and State Council conductor.

## MEXICO FULL OF RUINS OF HISTORIC CITIES

Mitla, "The Place of Death," Is Near  
Town of Oaxaca, on South-  
ern Railroad.

The ruins of ancient cities, remnants of dead civilizations, have a fascination for most people. Be they scientists of great renown or mere mortals of more common clay, somehow something stirs within them at the touch of antique things. The average tourist seeking succor from the daily grind, whether of the college lecture room or of the constant chase of the elusive dollar in trade and traffic, who finds himself in some strange land and learns that not far off are the weather-beaten walls of an ancient temple, shrine, or place whose history is a mystery and whose builders are unknown, blots himself at once to that place. He touches the crumbling stones, traces the grotesque figures and queer designs, and marvels that such things should have stood so many years before he came on earth, perhaps even before the very civilization of which he is a boastful part came into existence.

Mexico is full of such ruins as these. In Yucatan alone there are some seventy or more. Approaching to some of these is too arduous for most tourists, but on the southernmost shore of the republic lies the State of Oaxaca, whose capital is easily accessible. "Oaxaca City is reached from Puebla by the Mexican Southern," according to a statement in the latest pamphlet on Mexico, issued by the Pan-American Union, of Washington, D. C. "The distance is 228 miles and the trip takes twelve hours. It is 25 miles from Mexico City and the same distance from Vera Cruz. Its population is 40,000. It was the early home of both Porfirio Diaz, former president, and Benito Juarez, the patriot and national hero. Its age makes it very attractive, but it is quite modern in many ways, possessing tramcars, electric lights, telephones, and other factors of comfort. The chief feature which has attracted the attention of tourists is the fact that the excursion is made, about twenty-five miles to the southeast, to the ruins of Mitla, some of the best preserved prehistoric remains of all Mexico.

Mitla is a contraction or corruption of the word Mitlan, meaning "The place of Death." The modern village and the ancient ruins occupy the center of an arid plain or valley, surrounded on all sides by equally arid hills, on the highest summit of which are the well-preserved remains of a great fortress, whose walls are of a rough construction and without ornament of any kind. Nearly in the center of the plain five great groups of buildings stand out completely exposed. Many of them are in nearly shapeless mounds and masses of ruins. Two great groups, however, are in comparatively perfect preservation, a third is incorporated with an old church, and a fourth, the great sacrificial mound, is surrounded by the ruins of a very ancient church. The principal buildings are of stone masonry. A condensed description of one will give an idea of the others.

The Hall of Pillars, the northernmost building of the north group, is a great room 125 feet long and 23 feet wide, interior measurements. The height of the walls is about 12 feet, the thickness varying from 3 feet 2 inches on the sides to 4 feet 6 inches for the front wall. The entrances are the perfect flat. The interior walls are perfectly plain, while the exterior are covered with a rich decoration of panels of mosaic work, surrounded by large squared and sometimes incised sculptured stones.

The great group, of which this is the principal building, was probably the ceremonial hall. The south group was probably that in which the sacrificial rites were performed. The remaining buildings were probably for the use of the visiting dignitaries and for the priests and officers who served Mitla. Tecuhtli, "The Lord of the Place of Death." The mounds on which the buildings now stand were covered with cream-white stones forming ample terraces about the buildings. The buildings themselves stood in the midst of the vast plain, brilliant crimson and white in the glaring sunlight. Entering the buildings one was plunged into almost absolute darkness. Here, amidst the dim light of flickering torches, were performed the mysterious rites attending the awful mystery of death among these people centuries before the conquest of Mexico by Cortes.

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faithfully and well, loyally supporting the administration of his party.

When the question of the repeal of the Panama tolls came up he felt it to be his duty to stand by the promise of the platform of his party and the declarations of his party's candidate for the Presidency, and in so doing came into opposition to the changed views of the President. All sorts of predictions were made as to what would be the character of his opposition as well as to the effect of it. Those who knew the Speaker best believed he would not lessen his reputation, and they were not disappointed. His speech against the repeal was truly characteristic of the man and one of the great speeches of the debate. His devotion to the subject and expressed his feelings forcefully, but not a word that could be tortured into an attack upon the President or the administration.

What of the future of the Speaker? That is not a question for one Republican or many Republicans to answer.

## ELECT WASHINGTONIAN; WILL MEET HERE IN 1915

Weights and Measures Conference  
Adjourns, Naming Dr. S. W.  
Stratton Its Head.

A call upon President Wilson, election of officers, and the choice of Washington as the meeting place in 1915 were the features of yesterday's session of the weights and measures conference held under the auspices of the Bureau of Standards, which adjourned yesterday.

About 125 delegates called at the White House and were received by the President, who congratulated them upon their work. The final meeting of the conference was held in the board room of the District Building, at the invitation of the District Commissioners.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. S. W. Stratton, Washington, D. C., director of the Bureau of Standards; vice-president, William L. Waldron, Trenton, N. J.; secretary, Louis A. Fischer, Washington, D. C., chief of the division of weights and measures of the Bureau of Standards; treasurer, Charles C. Neale, St. Paul, Minn.

These officers, with the following, will constitute the executive committee: Hugh H. Henry, Chester, Vt.; John T. Willett, Indianapolis, Ind.; O. Evans Mikesell, Washington, Pa.; F. C. Buchtel, Salem, Ore.; Fred P. Downing, Madison, Wis.; A. W. Rinehart, Olympia, Wash.; Joseph Hartigan, New York City; Fred C. Albrecht, Columbus, Ohio; Lucius P. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.; Thomas F. Egan, New Haven, Conn.; and E. W. Van Duzen, Des Moines, Iowa.

### NEW EPWORTH OFFICERS.

The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Memorial M. P. Church at a recent business meeting elected the following officers for the new term: R. F. Camilleri, president; John Edwards, Jr., first vice president; Mrs. P. C. Hyatt, second vice president; Miss Sadie McCann, third vice president; Miss Jessie F. Hayden, fourth vice president; Miss Boswell, secretary, and E. Theodore Leyton, treasurer.

The new officers will take charge of the league work today, and they hope to make the meeting as successful in their appeal the young people of the church as did the executive committee of last year, headed by W. S. Dewhurst, president.

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